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SOLE BY J. G. EDWARDS & CO.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

London has, after careful consideration, decided against a dual system of telephones, and has given the Bell company an exclusive franchise.

The Standard Oil Co. has been found guilty on 1,463 counts of the indictment for rebating, and becomes liable to a fine of \$29,280,000 under the Elkins law. But the fine has not been collected yet.

Canada's finances are booming. A surplus of \$23,955,713.34 for nine months is the announcement in the Canada Gazette. The capital expenditure has been \$10,385,000. Deducting it and the surplus is still over \$13,500,000.

The Toronto News says that a number of prominent Torontonians who got caught dealing in margins during the recent slump in the stock market had to mortgage their houses and insurance policies to their brokers' calls for margins. But the gambling still goes on.

The total capitalization of Cobalt companies is now nearly \$400,000,000. It was \$365,515,000 on March 23. If Cobalt is to pay even five per cent. on the capitalization of its mines it will have to earn a clear profit of \$20,000,000 a year. Will it do it? If so, then it will be a record-breaking money maker.

A Montreal merchant has been fined \$100 for not keeping a proper record of his business transactions. He failed and the agency appointed to investigate the estate, brought a charge against him of not keeping any books, with the above result. The law is a good one, where a man does credit buying.

The proposal to tax the mineral rights of the Canada Company is a good one. That concern reserves all oil and mineral rights on the land it sells, and then steps in when a great find is made. Tax it on all finds the mineral rights in which it reserves. Tax it till it becomes anxious to give it up. No dog in the manger wanted in Canada.

Residents of New Ontario are agitating to form a new province of the stretch of territory lying between Algoma and Manitoba. Those who are responsible for this agitation may as well drop it at once, for Ontario will never consent to part with a foot of this territory, which was acquired after a long struggle in the courts with the Dominion, which claimed a large portion of it when the Tories were in power.

Retail merchants talk about asking for a Commercial Commission to deal with trade questions, particularly the questions of restricting combinations. So many articles are now sold with hampering rules as to their sale, that the retailer is much bothered. Why should a retailer be compelled to swear that he has not sold below a certain price before he is allowed discount on his purchases? It is hoped that a commission would be able to stop that way of harassing retailers and bleeding consumers.

The United States Steel corporation, according to its annual report, has passed through the most prosperous year in its history. The gross receipts were \$694,756,925, an increase of \$11,425,190. After paying out nearly \$150,000,000 in wages to 262,477 employees and deducting the cost of manufacture, there was a total profit of \$186,832,835 for the year. This nice melon will be divided between the few captains of industry

who own the steel trust, while, as the portion paid in wages and number of employees above noted show, the employes averaged \$750 each for the year.

More than 100 foreigners were held in New York police courts the other day for carrying deadly weapons, and thirty were sent to prison. The justices promise the utmost severity in dealing with those who carry concealed weapons.

The Noiseless Can Wheel Company has been organized in Detroit. The wheel it manufactures is made in two parts, the centre and the tire, which are bolted together with a cloth cardboard packing between them. The wheels are already in use on one of the most important suburban roads in the States and have attracted much attention, it is said, among railroad men generally.

The school teachers of France must have heard of the action of the Ontario teachers, for they are agitating for the right to organize as teachers' trade union. A agitation had an audience with Mr. Clemenceau, who told it that it would not easily find a Ministry, which would consent to hand over the government to a trade union bureaucracy. Whitney has not yet spoken.

Guelph Council has been looking into the city's assessment and is surprised at the inequalities presented. It is suggested that an entire revaluation be made by some one unacquainted with the present assessment. In Lindsay, so many citizens believe, there is great need for a careful assessment that shall restore something like equity as between owners and bring the figures up to something nearer values.

The Dominion supplementary estimates include \$750,000 for the Trent Canal, \$67,500 for the improvement of Cobourg harbor, \$50,000 for Toronto western harbor entrance \$1200 for new steamboat landing at Peterboro, \$1200 for a wharf and floating bridge at Gannon's Narrows, Mud lake, \$30,000 for an Armoury at Peterboro, and \$2000 of a revote for a public building in that town. The most careful search has failed to locate Lindsay anywhere in the

Hamilton Times: The amendment to clause 606 of the Municipal Act sought by that collection of Tooley Streeters, the Municipal Association, to relieve municipal councils and officials of the duty of keeping the streets in repair, was, to the credit of the Legislature, but against Hon. Mr. Hanna's and Premier Whitney's will, killed on the motion for a third reading. It proposed that no action for compensation for damages should lie, unless the victim of official neglect had previously notified the Council of the dangerous state of the street. That simply means that Councils might disregard street repair without fear of the consequences. It is to the shame of the municipal lobbyists that such legislation was ever sought. The good sense of the rural members led to its defeat.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE LIQUOR QUESTION—IT'S TWO SIDES

(To the Editor of The Post.)

A communication headed, "The Duty of the Clergy," appeared in The Evening Post of 9th inst., to the spirit of which all would no doubt subscribe, but the remedy proposed has been tried for many years and has proved a failure. It is a well-known fact that, taking differences of conditions into consideration, there is more liquor consumed than ever before. The writer signs himself, "One Who Has Suffered." Who has not suffered by this traffic? Those in the business as well as those who are not. It has been said that there is not a family in the nation that has not been injured by it in one way or another. It is not necessary for me to say that I am not an apologist for this business, but there must be two parties to every transaction, and that being so, the party of the first part is certainly entitled to as much consideration and respect as the other, and to go on from year to year, and from generation to generation, abasing a class of men and shouldering all responsibility on them simply for carrying out their end of the bargain (to which all who are not in the business are the party of the second part), is not only a condition of no progress, but is manifestly unfair. These men do not license the liquor to be sold, nor do they always erect the buildings in which the business is carried on, nor do they grow or handle the grain from which the liquor is made, and the fact that some of the largest and most orthodox religious denominations have their honored members in an admission on their part that they do not believe that the liquor seller is wrong. Many of these men are born in the business or inherit it; others are there from force of circumstances, with all their capital invested; with others again it is the only business which they have any experience, and having a horror of the disgrace attached if either their wives, their children or themselves come to occupy a room in the poorhouse which they built for their fellow—they are forced to stay in the business, even though it may be against their wish or inclination.

These men are not in the business of liquor selling for the purpose of injuring or depriving society any more than the baker, the clothier or the teacher is, in business to feed, clothe or educate the people—the fact that society is demoralized or destroyed by the business of liquor selling, or that society may be fed, clothed or educated by the business of manufacturing food, clothing or education, are merely incidents in the transaction—the whole incentive in each and every case is private gain or profit. Do away with the struggle for private profit and there will be no liquor sold; do away with private profit and the earth will be used for the purpose intended by the Creator—for the use and benefit of all the people instead of a few. Want of knowledge of economics is the great stumbling block over which many trip. As long as the private profit system is in vogue, private accumulation will go on; as long as there is an incentive to accumulate, wrong doing, wrong will be done, and as long as there is private profit, either directly or no matter how indirectly, in selling liquor, it will be sold.

These are all social, economic evils and MUST be done with in an economic way. A clergyman in one of his discourses a short time since made the statement that there was power enough in any one branch or denomination of the church to do away with an evil that is a curse and that being so, why which there cannot be any doubt—no other fair conclusion can be reached than that, having the power, they must, (whether they wish it or not) accept responsibility for all the wrong committed. There is a great economic truth, which cannot be repeated too often, or emphasized too much: Man like other living things is the creature of environment, with this difference, that while individually he is helpless, yet collectively he can change his environment. Do away with the cause, "private profit," and there will be no effect in this, as in other economic wrongs in the shape of, as Burns puts it, "weeping wives and helpless offspring."—Yours etc., NEMO.

Lindsay, April 15th.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

(To the Editor of The Post.)

Dear Sir,—A writer in your daily of the 17th, signing himself 'Nemo', takes exception to my remarks in a former letter, and goes on to say that he is not an apologist for those in the liquor business, and in the same breath makes what is to my mind, a strong attempt at an apology. He also says, "Some are in the business through fear of the poorhouse." What about the countless numbers of poor women and children who, on account of having a drunken husband and father, are forced to deprive themselves of even the barest necessities and finally have to accept a home in one of the institutions named? Is also compares the liquor dealer with the baker, clothier and teacher. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think the comparison is rather far-fetched? In the one case the merchant gives value for money received—the teacher the way for a useful future; while in the other case the only reward is a life of misery and in the end in a great many cases, a drunkard's grave.

As to the churches receiving liquor dealers as honored guests, nothing to say. I cannot judge any man's motives in going to church, and it is the duty of the clergy to do so, but this I can say—the traffic is making fearful havoc among the young men of our country. Let "Nemo" interview the clergymen—and he will open his eyes to the fact that something should be done. I still maintain the remedy lies in get-

ting after the individual. Look at the splendid record made in the town of Peterboro, where one Society has seven hundred made members all over sixteen years of age, enrolled as total abstainers. They also have branches for the younger boys and ladies which swell the number up to the two thousand mark. This Society was organized, I understand, by a former resident of our town, the Rev. Father O'Sullivan. Now, Mr. Editor, what that clergyman has done, others can do. Why not give it a trial? It cannot fail, for he is the first move will have the prayers and Goodspeed of the poor afflicted mothers and children who are daily looking for a ray of sunshine in the otherwise dark prospect before them. Yours etc., ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED. Lindsay, April 17th.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKS AND MISTAKES OF FARMERS.

Editor Post.—Kindly find space for the following as a matter of local interest.—Yours, H. J. L.

H. J. Lytle, (ex-Lindsay), Ont.: Dear Sir,—While talking with some friends recently about the activity among banking institutions, and the security afforded depositors, Mr. Sam Fox was quoted as having said that there was a statute under which, in case a chartered bank failed, all the other chartered banks in the Dominion could be called upon to make good the loss before depositors could be asked to forfeit any portion of their deposits. It occurred to me at the time that, if the statement was correct, its publicity would go far to help allay a certain feeling of unrest that exists among a class of farmers who, owing largely to lack of knowledge of business methods, are more suspicious than they ought to be—perhaps unusually so—since the Ontario Bank trouble. Knowing and appreciating your kind interest in the farming people, and your efforts to have them do business in a business-like way, I have taken the liberty of bringing this statement to your notice, assured that you would know if it were correct, and advising to make it generally known.—Respectfully yours, W. H. CULLIN, Powles' Corners, April 15th, 07.

REPLY.

What Mr. Fox stated was that bill holders of a closed bank were protected by the other chartered banks. The Bank Act provides that each chartered bank shall deposit with Receiver-General of Canada five per cent. of its paid up capital stock for the protection of holders of bank deposits in the event of the failure of any failed bank. The bills of any amount paid out before the other creditors of the bank receive anything, but if the assets of a failed bank, including the shareholders' double liability, were insufficient to meet the demands of bill holders, the fund would have to be used for the purpose intended by the required standard in proportion to their paid up capital.

Depositors have no preference over other creditors, as I understand it. The deposits in the Canadian chartered banks on Dec. 31st, 1906, were very nearly \$70,000,000; if the banks were responsible for the deposits of each other it would be likely to lead to reckless banking, and leave banks who conduct a business along legitimate lines at the mercy of men who are reckless in dispensing of the bank's money. If our farmers were only more suspicious of the deposits of banks, and if their deposits were put into something of which they know absolutely nothing, I think they would have less regrets and more money.

Hoping that this will assist them in so being.—Yours respectfully, H. J. LYTLE.

Lindsay, April 22nd.

CORRECTION.

(To the Editor of The Post.)

Dear Sir,—In replying to Mr. Cullin's letter I find I made an error: the revised statutes 1906 state that the five per cent. in charged, not on paid up capital, but on the average circulation for the year preceding the 30th of June annually, and that all new banks shall deposit \$5,000 for the security of the bank's bills.—Yours, etc., H. J. LYTLE.

VICTORIA CO'S APPLE CROP.

(To the Editor of The Post.)

Sir,—Would you kindly give me space in your valuable paper to present before the public a few of the reasons why it is impossible to obtain at any price first-class apples at this season in our town. The first reason is that the existing orchards in the county have been filled up with early and soft stuff which is of little or no value. We find it commonly said that this county is not adapted for fruit, it is too far north, but this is a mistake—we can grow as good winter apples in this county as any county in Ontario. Of course there are some varieties that are not hardy enough, but these are few in number. Mr. J. S. Eade, of Baddow, who is the Luther Burbank of Victoria Co., has 150 varieties of fruit growing and doing well, and it is only necessary to see his orchard to know that this county is well adapted for fruit.

The main reason for its failure is the lack of care. We should be careful in selection of stock and take from only the best Canadian varieties, and then we should select or keep the best hardy varieties, the Paradise, the Northern Spy, the Paradise, the Red Sweet, the Canadian Red Ontario, Scott's Winter, etc., but not too many varieties. Stock should be obtained at the best season of the year, we prefer the fall season, and if it being in a dormant condition, can be handled with less risk, and pitting through the winter is the most desirable, as the stock is then ready for transplanting as soon as the spring opens up, which enables it to throw a good

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It requires experience, skill, taste and determination to make fine clothes and these qualities command a good price in every market.

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fine tailored garments for men are made by the highest paid tailors working in any wholesale tailor shop in Canada.

They work only 49 hours per week and in the finest, brightest and cleanest tailor shops in Canada.

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The only reason that 20th Century and Progress Brand Garments can be sold at the price they are by us is the quantities they are made in.

Quantity fixes price in Clothing as well as in everything else. We charge

\$15 to \$25 for 20th Century Suits and Overcoats

\$5.00 to 15.00 for Progress Suits and Overcoats

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M. J. CARTER, - - LINDSAY

Bountiful Harvest

is a just compensation for the effort one puts forth during the growing time and it is reasonable to expect good results if the seeds are good, at the same time allowing that the cultivation has not been neglected. We buy from what experience has enabled us to conclude, are reputable dealers. It is a satisfaction to know that our efforts in this line are being appreciated by discriminating growers.

Make it a point to order your seeds this season at

DUNOON'S DRUG STORE.

root before the dry weather comes. Stock delivered in the spring often arrives too late and just at the time that farmers are taking the attention away from the field. Another great drawback in fruit growing is the lack of mulching, and the greatest number of losses result from that; trees sap, scald and finally die. Mulching should be done in the fall after the ground is thoroughly frozen, and it should never be thrown away from the roots in the spring for it keeps the frost to the roots and prevents the hard frosts of early spring from reaching the roots, and thus prevents sap scalding. We find that orchards that were mulched in the winter of 1906, when so many trees were injured by sap scalding, came through all right.

Now, with a little attention, I think that one of Canada's profitable and pleasant industries can be brought into the front in the County of Victoria.—Thanking you for your space, I remain, yours, etc., W. H. MERRILL, P. S.—Soil that is springy or wet should be well underdrained. W. H. M.

PAPER!! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

(To the Editor of The Post.)

Sir,—What a benefit when put to the various uses for which it is allowed, but such a nuisance when allowed to be scattered about the streets, blowing across the lawns and giving the street an untidy appearance, as well as being the cause of frequent runaways. Someone should be appointed, whose duty it would be to see that the owners of signboards be compelled to keep the boards free from torn papers. Whole blocks are littered by these signs, blown hither and thither by every changing wind. The dodgers and notices circulated from door to door are often left on the doorsteps by careless messengers instead of fastened through inside the door, or fastened in the handle, and thus a little more is added to the litter.

Speaking about papers, I like newspapers, but only in their proper place. The grocer has no right to practice economy by wrapping his butter in old newspapers, nor should our leaves be tied up in newspapers gathered by the boys, to whom he pays a trifle for collecting them from door to door. Some houses are clean and some are not. Certain houses may have germs of tubercular lodging in them, or unsanitary conditions may render the newspapers unfit for wrapping our eatables in.

The other morning I noticed one of our baker boys carrying an armful of loaves into one of the grocery stores. He held them up in his arms like stove wood. It was a wet morning, and his coat looked dirty and he was likely to largely soil the goods by the results of the Canadian

GREAT SALE

OF ORGANS, PIANOS AND SEWING MACHINES

	Worth	Selling at
1 Piano, nearly new.....	\$300	\$175
1 Piano, excellent condition.....	275	150
1 new 6 octave Organ.....	115	75
1 new 6 octave Organ.....	90	65
Second-hand Organs \$8 to \$40.....	45	25
1 new Raymond Sewing Machine.....	45	32
1 new Standard Grand Sewing Machine.....	48	30
1 new Standard Mfg. Sewing Machine.....	35	18
1 Singer in good repair.....	35	18
1 new Davis Sewing Machine.....	45	20
1 Domestic.....	45	20

Also 2 Solid Brick Houses on corner of Sussex and Peel-sts.

J. J. WETHERUP, Box 415, Cor. Sussex and Peel-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of EDNA JANE MILLSON, late of the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria, Widow, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to sec. 38, of chap. 129, R.S.O. 1897, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late Edna Jane Millson, who died on or about the 8th day of March, 1907, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the

11th Day of May, 1907.

their christian and surnames and address, with full particulars in writing of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 11th day of May, 1907, said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which it shall then have notice, and the said executor will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by it or its said solicitors at the time of its distribution. Dated April 3rd, 1907.

THE TRUST & GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Simpson & Blair, of Bowmanville, Ont., Solicitors for the said Executor.—W.

bakers very much to wear a nice white linen coat and gloves to match and to have each loaf done up in clean, white paper. The price of bread is sufficiently high to cover the slight cost of cleanly methods.—Yours, etc., BIG BROTHER, Lindsay, April 18th.

One of Our New Industries.

The Brumwell sawmill has been a busy place this last winter, the mill being kept running night and day for some time; the supply of custom logs has been amply sufficient to keep all hands busy, and a large winter's out has been the result. A quantity of logs are yet on hand, and on the opening of navigation the mill will begin cutting logs for the Lindsay Lumber Co.

Canadian Horse Show Entries.

The entries for the Canadian Horse Show, which close on Saturday, April 20, with W. J. Stark of the Sovereign Bank, Toronto, promise this year to be the largest on record. Increased interest will be taken in the competitions because the results in Toronto will largely guide exhibitors in their choices for the great international show in London, Eng., in June, and the distribution of the fund of \$2,000, which the Ontario Government has granted for the purpose of assisting Canadian exhibitors, will likely be largely ed by the results of the Canadian show.

Like Father, Like Son.

(Princeton figure.)
The living skeleton—Why is the Jordan Rubber Man so happy?
The Fat Lady—Why haven't you heard of her the father of a bounding boy?